

Moscow Says Prague Allowed 'Anti-Soviet Slander'

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, March 31—The Soviet Union sharply criticized the Czechoslovak leaders today for continuing to allow liberal forces to spread "nationalist and anti-Soviet slander."

An article in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, was ostensibly a complaint against the sacking last Friday night in Prague of Aeroflot and Intourist offices after the Czechoslovak ice hockey team had beaten the Russians in a second game in the world championships at Stockholm.

The Pravda article said that after some gains toward normalization "the events of recent days have shown that the right-wing antisocialist forces once again seek to aggravate the situation in Czechoslovakia."

The "normalization" demanded after the Soviet-led invasion last August is regarded as a return to stricter party control in Czechoslovakia and unquestioned loyalty to Moscow in foreign affairs.

The Soviet Union uses such terms as "antisocialist forces" to describe Czechoslovak reformists. One of the chief targets has been Josef Smrkovsky, member of the party's presidium, who was listed as "among the participants in the anti-Soviet manifestation" on Friday night.

Pravda recalled the suicide use of Jan Palach's self-immolation, that led to widespread anti-Soviet demonstrations in January.

"Right-wing, revisionist, counterrevolutionary elements in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, with the support of Western reactionaries, made Slovo as publications that 'fanlation into which they themselves pushed him,' Pravda said.

"They are now trying unscrupulously to use the world ice hockey championships in their antisocialist, and anti-Soviet aims," the article said.

It asserted that the Czechoslovak press, radio and television "started stirring passions of the public long before the beginning of the championship in Stockholm."

Pravda named Prace, Reporter, Mlada Fronta, Zemsedelske Noviny and Svobodne tively free despite the presence chauvinistic psychosis." These

papers are still published relatively freely despite presence of 70,000 Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia.

Pravda noted that after the first Czechoslovak hockey victory on March 22, "thousands of people, mainly youths in a heat of nationalist passion, went to Wenceslas Square [and] again antisocialist and anti-Soviet slogans appeared on the walls of houses."

"It is surprising that the leaders of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak authorities did not take any measures at that time against these unhealthy and dangerous phenomena," Pravda said.

"It is not an accident," it added, "that the right-wing forces succeeded in using the success of the Czechoslovak hockey players in the second game with the Soviet team as a pretext for new political provocations."

The article said that exaltation after victory is understandable, "but the provocations staged in Prague these days have nothing in common with sport. They are organized nationalistic manifestations, prepared in advance and pursuing definite political aims."

Pravda said the Aeroflot and Intourist offices had been ransacked by "a mob of hooligans" provoked by "sinister right-wing propaganda."

The Soviet newspaper called for "real implementation of resolutions of the November plenary meeting of the Czechoslovak Central Committee, which attempted to resolve differences with Moscow without cutting back completely on freedoms gained before the invasion.

Pravda took no note of a statement by Czechoslovak authorities on Saturday deploring the ransacking of the Aeroflot office and apologizing to the Soviet Government.

In the last two months, many high-ranking Czechoslovak officials have visited Moscow, and Soviet leaders have gone to Czechoslovakia. It has been reported that the Soviet side has complained constantly about effective restraints on its press.

Czech Reports Rioting

By ALVIN SHUSTER

Special to The New York Times

PRAGUE, March 31—The

Czechoslovakia Government reported today that widespread anti-Soviet violence, reaching "hysteria," had extended to several cities after the victory of the Czechoslovak ice hockey team.

In a report on the anti-Soviet incidents, the Interior Ministry said Soviet military vehicles had been burned, Soviet troop barracks damaged, Soviet military authorities abused and 51 Czechoslovak police officers injured.

Another Government statement denied reports that Josef Smrkovsky, a leading progressive, had taken part in the demonstrations.

A spokesman said Mr. Smrkovsky had been caught in a traffic jam near the scene, but had not emerged from his car.

"The situation that arose," the ministry said, "had nothing in common with national sports pride. It was misused especially by various provocateurs, offenders and criminal elements for anti-Soviet hysteria and vandalism, against which the public security police had to take resolute steps and insure public order in a number of towns of this republic."

"In a number of cases, they seriously wounded members of the police, who are now in the hospital," the report added.

The incidents, which led to the temporary detention of 39 citizens, occurred in both the Czech Republic and in Slovakia.

The ministry said the "most serious situations" arose in Prague, Usti and Labem, Bratislava and other towns.

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